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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For twelve months, - - -	$8 00

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Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	11
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

STEALING GOING ON AT RICHMOND.

A short time ago Mr. Foote called the attention of Congress and the country to the fact that a little stealing had been going on among the departments at Richmond—only a few millions, a small matter—and said that one Mr. Ruffin had made a pile. An investigation was ordered and the charge against Mr. Ruffin was not made good, yet it appears somebody has swindled the Government out of a few millions. Such an occurrence is considered a small matter at Richmond however, and will hardly cause much concern in official or other circles, as the thing is common.

Our attention has just been called to a small affair of the kind in which one *Moses*, a descendant of the tribe of Israel, was concerned. The Examiner of Friday has the following particulars of the affair:

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT EMBEZZLMENT—THE DEMON OF SPECULATION AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.—We alluded yesterday to the arrest of Perry Moses, a Clerk in the Dead Letter Bureau, of the Postoffice Department, on the charge of abstracting letters therefrom, and appropriating the money found therein to his own purposes. Since this denouement, it has been ascertained that the abstractions have been going on for a long time, as many as six or eight months, and the amount appropriated in that period by Moses, must have reached a good many thousand dollars. It was known that the accused was largely engaged in speculation, and after the arrest on Tuesday last, it was ascertained that he had forwarded twenty seven hundred dollars to Charleston, South Carolina, by express, to be invested in blockade goods for the Richmond market. It also came to light that he had deposited two thousand dollars in a Richmond bank, and had various sums invested in as many directions.

Moses is a grey headed man, of family, between fifty five and sixty years of age, a native of South Carolina, and a relative of Hon. F. J. Moses, a member of the State Senate, and one of the most eminent lawyers of the State. Some sympathy is expressed for him from the fact that one of his sons was killed in the battles of the Chickahominy, and another severely wounded.

Moses first held a position in the Appointment Bureau at one thousand dollars per annum, with which he probably honestly supplied his family with the necessaries of life. In the recent increase he received fifteen hundred dollars, when, in common with others, he fell a victim to the mania of speculation.

When in business, before the war, in South Carolina, he failed two or three times, but such was the regard of his creditors for his honesty, that they allowed him to go on as usual without pressing him for payment. He has held a post in the Postoffice Department ever since the location of the Confederate Government in Richmond, and without ostentation in manners and habits, he was all along regarded as a model of honest propriety and frugal living. People who knew him were thunderstruck by the discovery of his peculations.

We learn that suspicion was first excited against Moses by the smallness of his daily returns from the opening of dead letters, in comparison with other clerks similarly employed. It was then the decoy letter was thrown in to trap him, and the bait—two fifty dollar notes—was too tempting, and his crime was exposed, the bills, designated with a private mark being upon his person. He then admitted to the abstractions of between two and three hundred dollars but no more. The general appearance of the accused would belie the imputation of the crime with which he is charged. About five feet ten inches in height, feeble in appearance, with a face of the most benevolent cast, one would rather look to find in him a tract distributor, or a Methodist exhorter, than the hoary headed peculator and embezzler.

The Destructives in the Legislature.

The Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, who is a member of the present Legislature, and a close and intelligent observer, says:

"There were but few set speeches made in either House during the session; and we feel sure that we are safe in stating that at least two-thirds of the time spent in profitless debate, was by the Destructive party, who constituted not more than one-third of the members. The Destructive leaders (Judge Person) and his followers, used all the factious opposition that parliamentary tactics could suggest, to embarrass and delay many of the most important measures brought forward. And in every instance where an effort was made to uphold and sustain the supremacy of civil law and Constitutional freedom over military despotism, the whole Destructive party voted to supercede civil law by military rule; confirming what we have hitherto said, that civil liberty would not be safe in their hands.

The personal liberty bill, which passed both Houses by large majorities, will be found in the Patriot to-day. It is of the highest importance, since even the Enquirer admits that men from civil life have been confined in dungeons, without a chance of trial or an opportunity to show their innocence for twelve months past."

The Patriot is strictly correct. Short as the two sessions were, much of the valuable time of the two Houses, and especially of the Commons, was uselessly consumed by such members as Messrs. Person, Peebles, and Cobb, in efforts to embarrass the majority. Mr. Shepherd, though acting for the most part with these gentlemen, had the good sense to avoid such conduct, and the result was he enjoyed more respect than any Destructive leader in the House. By the way, Mr. Person has not yet redeemed his pledge, made some two years since, to spill the last drop of his blood in defence of the South. Davis, and Crumpler, and Simonton, who served with him in that Legislature, are cold in their graves—but where is he? Practicing what he preached—"*peaceable* secession." Mr. Peebles, we believe, holds an insignificant Confederate office, which excuses him.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From the Raleigh Standard

Treasurer Courts and Treasury Notes.

Six of the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Mr. Courts, the late Treasurer, since March, 1862, are of opinion that that gentleman has not shown the ability in the management of our finances, which is claimed for him by those who so severely censure the General Assembly for not re-electing him; while *one* of the committee sees in this management nothing to blame. As the committee have been accused, by the friends of Mr. Courts, of an unjust disposition to blacken his financial reputation, it is proper to look at both sides of the controversy, so that the public may be the better able to form their opinion of his conduct. No one, so far as we know, has impeached Mr. Courts' honesty or integrity; nor do we believe that he erred deliberately or wilfully. But while we may cheerfully concede that he thought he was pursuing the proper course, and acting for the best for the State, still it is apparent that from good nature, a disposition to oblige his friends, and a want of financial forecaste and skill, he has lost to the State a large amount of money which has gone into the pockets of brokers and others, and which the people will have to make good by additions to their already heavy taxes.

FIRST—THE LAW.

In December, 1861, the Convention passed "an ordinance to provide for the raising of money for the support of government, and for the issue of Treasury notes for the purpose of paying the public debt and purchasing supplies for the military forces employed for defence in the present war, and for other purposes." The ordinance authorizes the Treasurer "to issue Treasury notes not exceeding three millions of dollars, as the exigencies of the public service may require." Section 5 provides "that said notes may be issued by the Treasurer in payment of any warrant in favor of public creditors, or for the purpose of paying military officers and troops in service, or for the purchase of supplies for such troops, and for payment of coupons upon any bonds hitherto given, or hereafter to be given, or for any other demand upon the Treasury by persons who may be willing to receive the same in payment at par," &c. Section 8 ordains "that the holders of Treasury notes issued under the authority of this ordinance, may have the same funded by request to the Treasurer to give in exchange for them bonds of the State," &c. These bonds were to be six per cents, and the notes were likewise to bear interest.

The notes issued under the above ordinance being of large denominations, (one hundreds and fifties,) they did not circulate; and it being thought that the fact of their bearing interest interfered with their circulation, by an ordinance passed January 25, 1862, the interest was discontinued.

Section 2 of "an ordinance to provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate tax," provides in order to raise means for the payment of said tax, the Treasurer shall issue Treasury notes fundable in coupon bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest. Section 4 directs the Treasurer "to apply the Treasury notes thus issued in such manner as may be necessary to the payment of said tax," &c.

It being apprehended that the very large issues of Treasury notes might cause them to depreciate, on the 26th February an ordinance was passed "to provide for funding the Treasury notes of this State, and for other purposes." Section 1 provides that any of the Treasury notes issued, or hereafter to be issued under the ordinance of 1st December, 1861, or under the ordinance last mentioned, may be funded in bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest.

GOV. BRAGG IN ERROR.

Section 4 of this ordinance provides, "that as the exigencies of the public service may in the opinion of the Governor require, before the 1st January, 1863, the Public Treasurer is *authorized* and *required* to issue other Treasury notes as aforesaid, not exceeding in amount the further sum of $1,500,000, and the said notes *shall be* prepared, signed, *and issued* as in the said ordinance ratified the first day of December, 1861." Gov. Bragg interprets this section as follows: "And section 4 *allows* a further issue of $1,500,000 of Treasury notes to be prefaced, [prepared?] signed, and issued as in the ordinance ratified 1st December, 1861." "Authorizing and requiring" is a stronger expression than "allowing."

"An ordinance to make further provisions for the Public Treasury," provides that the Treasurer be authorized to issue $2,000,000 more of Treasury notes.

The above is a summary of the law on the subject.

THE EVIDENCE, OR WHAT MR. COURTS DID

1st. In his testimony before the committee, "Mr. Courts states that he received ordinary currency for which he gave 8 per cent. bonds at par." Again, Mr. Courts says, "I think I could have gotten a premium for them (8 per cent. bonds,) by advertising them, but I did not think I had authority under the ordinance of the Convention to sell."

2d. Lancaster & Co., of Richmond, state that 8 per cent. bonds *were* sold at prices ranging from 101¼ in March, to 120 in November, and 116 in December, 1862.

3d. The committee show that from March to December 20, 1862, $4,129,500 of 8 per cent. bonds were issued at par. If they had been sold at a premium they would have brought $322,207 more.

4th. Several gentlemen testify to the above statement of Mr. Courts, but exonerate him from any charge of fraud.

WHAT THE LAWYERS SAY.

Mr. Moore seems to think that the public creditor was entitled to the Treasury notes, if he wanted them. Thus he says, "in regard to using the State Treasury notes in payment of the dues of the State creditors, it is clear that the great fear of the Convention was that they would depreciate; and hence it is provided, in the first of said ordinances, that however used in discharging public dues, they shall not be passed under par; but if the public creditor will receive them at par, *he is entitled to them*, if the public exigencies require them to be issued."—But Mr. Moore does *not* say that Mr Courts had a right to exchange 8 per cent. bonds for ordinary currency. Gov. Bragg does not agree with Mr. Moore. He applauds Mr. Courts for giving bonds for ordinary currency, but says he had no right to *sell* them for ordinary currency. Gov. Bragg thinks the chief object of the Convention was to get money—to borrow by paying 8 per cent. interest, and that the issuing of Treasury notes would have been a useless expense and trouble

WHAT THE COMMITTEE SAY.

1st. The committee (Mr. Foy excepted,) think that Mr. Courts ought to have issued the Treasury notes as the law directed.

2d. That the funding in 8 per cent. bonds was to make the notes "go better" as a currency.

3d. That the advantages of this plan were, that so long as the notes circulated the State would be borrowing so much money without interest.

4th. That Mr. Courts had as much right to sell the bonds at a premium as he had to give them for ordinary currency at par,

5th. That Mr. Court's deviations from the law unduly benefitted brokers and capitalists. In November, 1862, Mr. Courts would give a broker for $1,000, a bond which was immediately sold for $1,200.

6th. The committee (Mr. Foy excepted,) think the State has lost, because Mr. Courts refused to pay out Treasury notes. If he had paid them out, they would have been scattered over the Confederacy, to buy meat in Tennessee, saltpetre in Georgia, salt in Virginia, mules in the mountains, and to pay soldier's bounty wherever our armies marched. The brokers could not have gathered them in a short time, as Gov. Bragg and Mr. Foy think, and brought them to Raleigh to be funded. Until gathered in and funded, the State would have paid no interest.

SOLDIER'S BOUNTY.

7th. Mr. Courts' policy injured the soldiers. If the bounty of $50 had been paid in Treasury notes in November, 1862, that bounty could have been sold to the broker for $59. Mr. Courts gave the 89 to the broker, when the soldier ought to have had it

8th. If Mr. Courts could take the responsibility to "give" 8 per cent. bonds for currency at par, why could he not be bold enough to "give" the bonds for a premium? Would anybody but a broker have blamed him?

MR. COURTS ON A DILEMMA HORN.

9th, and lastly. Granting everything Mr. Courts claims in his defence, he cannot escape this dilemma: He either knew the State was injured by his policy, or he did not. If he did not know it, he was not fit to be Treasurer. If he did know it, why did he not report the fact to the Convention, which was in session in May, and get the law so altered as to satisfy his scruples? The loss of the State during the month of May alone, was $61,300. But still Mr. Courts continued his policy, with the Convention in session, which could easily have been appealed to. The horns of this dilemma gore and bore you, Mr. Courts. You got the Convention, in May, to give you authority to issue more Treasury notes, which you never issued; but not a word did you say of broker's pockets bursting with money which ought to have been saved to the State, or gone to the soldier or the public creditor. The law actually "required" you to issue the notes, but you did not obey the law, except in part.

PRACTICAL REFLECTION.

The Conservatives are charged with having injured the State, by ousting Mr. Courts and putting Mr. Worth in his place. Mr. Worth is selling *six per cent. bonds* at 105, while Mr. Courts managed to sell *eight per cent. bonds* at 100. Are the Conservatives guilty or not guilty of the charge?

From the Charleston Courier.

HOW TO DYE DIFFERENT COLORS.

First it is important to cleanse the wool or other materials to be dyed, from grease and all foreign matters, which might prevent it from taking the dye. Wool must be well washed in warm soap suds, rinsed in warm water, squeezed as dry as possible, and then put wet into the dye.—Cotton and linen must be thoroughly wet in boiling water, and then squeezed or wrung out of it, and then put into the dye wet.

Secondly. Use a copper caldron for all light and delicate colors, and an iron pot for black and all dark colors. The shades of color will be regulated by the strength of the dye, the number of times the article is dipped, or the length of time it remains in the dye.

Thirdly. Many dyes that will color cotton will leave wool and linen untinged, and some that will color wool deeply will dye cotton a very light shade.

Fourthly. What is used for brightening and making the colors durable are called mordants. The mordants used here are copperas, (sulphate of iron) blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper,) alum, wheat bran, lye and lime water. Those who cannot obtain copperas (now a scarce article,) use the water from one of the mineral springs, which is very strongly impregnated with iron.

Fifthly. The best seasons for dyeing with bark are the spring and summer, while the sap is up in the tree. Autumn is the best season for dyeing with leaves, and winter is the season for dyeing with roots, because the sap of the tree then goes into the roots.

Sixthly. Bark and roots must be cut in small pieces, let the caldron be two-thirds filled with the pieces, then fill up with water, and boil for several hours until the color is as deep as desired. If leaves and twigs are used, fill the boiler with them, and cover with water. Two or three hours steady boiling will extract the color from the bark, roots, and leaves. Then strain off the liquid carefully from the sediment, and put it back into a clean boiler, add to it the alum or copperas, or both, according to the color desired; let it be completely dissolved and well mixed with the dye, after which immerse the wet wool, yarn or cloth in the dye, and proceed according to the definite directions for each color. By mixing different barks, roots and leaves together in the same dye, a variety of shades of different colors are obtained by those who are skilled in the art of preparing domestic dyes. The following named trees are used much for dyeing wool and cotton.

Sassafras bark and roots are used for dyeing worsted a permanent and beautiful yellow and orange color. Use a copper boiler, and 5 ounces of alum to one pound of wool or worsted yarns.

Kalmia, or dwarf laurel, dyes cotton a fine drab color. Use a copper boiler. The leaves and twigs of the kalmia and about one table spoonful of copperas to three gallons of dye. Scald the cotton material in the dye for twenty minutes, then rinse in cold water, and hang to dry in the air.

Willow.—The bark dyes wool and linen a deep black, and dyes cotton a dark slate color. Use an iron boiler. For black three ounces of copperas to four gallons of dye; for slate color once ounce of copperas is sufficient. Boil in the dye for twenty minutes, rinse in cold water and hang to dry. The dye may be deepened by a repetition of the same process in fresh dye.

Red Oak.—The bark and roots dye a fine shade of chocolate brown. Use an iron boiler and two ounces of copperas to four gallons of dye. Boil twenty minutes in the dye and rinse in cold water. This dyes cotton. The Spanish oak dyes another shade of brown.

White Oak.—The bark dyes cotton lead color. Use an iron boiler; two ounces of copperas to four gallons of dye; scald in the dye twenty minutes, and rinse with cold water. Oak bark will not dye wool at all.

Pine bark.—All the varieties found in our woods—dyes cotton slate color; combined with the Kalmia it dyes dove color. For each color put one ounce of copperas to four gallons of dye, and boil in it for twenty minutes. Rinse the slate color in cold water and the dove color rinse in cold lye.

Sweet gum bark dyes cotton dove color. Use a copper boiler, a spoonful of copperas to three gallons of dye, and scald in the dye for twenty minutes; rinse in cold water. To produce another shade rinse the cotton stuff in cold lye water, and hang to dry in the air.

Guinea corn.—The seed dyes wool lead color, and will not dye cotton. Use an iron boiler, a little copperas and rinse in lye.

Maple.—The bark both dyes wool and cotton a fine dark shade of purple. Use an iron boiler and two ounces of copperas to four gallons of dye; scald in hot dye for twenty minutes and rinse in cold water.

Beech.—The bark dyes dove color. Use an iron boiler and one ounce of copperas to four gallons of dye; rinse in cold water, or in dye for another shade.

Sumach.—The leaves and berries dye black. Use an iron boiler, and four ounces of copperas to four gallons of dye. Boil the cotton yarn or cloth in the dye for an hour, and rinse in cold water.

Walnut.—The bark and roots dye cotton fawn brown and root color, according to the portion of bark or of roots and copperas used. The leaves boiled into a dye color cotton purple and wool black (but used without boiling the) leaves dye wool fawn color. The green shells of the full grown nuts dye black with copperas.—What is dyed black must be rinsed in cold water; the cotton to be dyed purple must be rinsed in lye. The fawn, brown and root color must be rinsed in cold water.—The proportion of copperas used for black is two ounces to four gallons of dye; but for the other shades use much less copperas.

To make a cold dye for wool fill a tub with alternate layers of walnut leaves and wool, then pour on water till all is covered. The next day take out the wool and lay it in the sun, then replace it in another tub with alternate layers of fresh walnut leaves. Strain off the water from the old walnut leaves and pour it over the wool and fresh walnut leaves; let it remain again till the next day. Repeat this process for one week, adding as much water from day to day as to make the dye sufficient to cover the wool and fresh leaves. This is a fine, permanent fawn colored dye.

Madder dyes wool red. Mix four quarts of wheat bran with four gallons of water, and set it to ferment. When it is quite sour strain off the water and dissolve in it a lump of alum the size of a fowl's egg.—Set the liquid on the fire in a copper kettle, and just before it boils mix well into it a half pound of fresh madder for every pound of wool. Then put into the dye the wet wool or worsted stuff to be dyed, and let it remain immersed in the dye for an hour, turning and pressing it frequently; during which hour the dye must be kept very hot, but must not boil, lest the color should be tarnished. When the wool is taken from the dye pot it must be rinsed immediately in cool strong lye, or in lime water, and then dried.

Spanish Brown is used for dyeing cotton red. Put a pound of Spanish Brown, powdered, into a little bag, and rub it out in a gallon of hot water till the bag is completely emptied of its contents. Then put the cotton yarn into the painted water, and rub the color into the yarn till all the coloring matter is transferred from the water to the yarn. After which put two table spoonfuls of linseed oil into the water and boil the yarn in it for fifteen minutes, then hang the yarn to dry. If the linseed oil cannot be obtained, boil the painted yarn in new milk for fifteen minutes.

Solferinn Pink.—Cut a piece out of the end of a pumpkin large enough to admit the hand, take out all the seeds and leave the strings in. Mash poke berries into a pulp and fill cavity of the pumpkin with them, stir them up well with the strings and put the worsted yarn into the mixture, then cover it up close with the piece of pumpkin that was cut out. The next day take out the yarn and dry it in the air; when dry put the yarn back into the pumpkin as before, and cover it up again till next day. Repeat this process every day till the desired shade of pink is obtained, then rinse the worsted out in cold strong vinegar, and dry it for use. It will take a week to dye the deepest shade of pink.

Observations of a Northerner in the South.

The Manufacturers, Machine Shops, Factories, Mills, &c., of the South—Her Manufacturing Enterprises and Resources.

Under the imperative pressure of the war and the blockade, the South is developing her own resources, and rapidly becoming independent of the foreign markets for many things which she formerly supplied by importation. All industrial elements are warmly fostered and vigorously employed; every resource is drawn upon, and every material is carefully preserved and applied to the most useful purposes.

Before the war the South had extensive iron works at Richmond, Lynchburg and Danville, in Virginia; Fayetteville and Raleigh, in North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Rome, Atlanta and Dalton, in Georgia; Chattanooga and Knoxville, in Tennessee, and Montgomery and Mobile, in Alabama; besides these Norfolk, New Orleans and Nashville and other cities since captured by our armies. In all those cities yet in their possession all the iron works and machine shops added since the beginning of the war, are now in full blast turning out munitions of war for which they are adapted, and casting machinery demanded by the newly awakened manufacturing interests of the country. The Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, have filled Government contracts since the beginning of the war amounting to over seven millions of dollars, and others are employed to some proportion due to their capacities. They make cannon shell, solid shot, iron plate for gunboats, naval, stationary and locomotive steam engines, and all kinds of machinery generally, including that for cotton and woolen mills. The works in Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta and Mobile are the only ones capable of turning out such and all of the variety, but all others do more or less in one department or another. They turn out satisfactory work in every branch except naval engines.

Rifles, muskets, bayonets, gun carriages, swords and military equipments generally, are made in Richmond, Fayetteville and Montgomery, the first and last places repairing, as well as making fire-arms. Swords and accoutrements are also made at several other points, the last in almost every principal place in the South. The factory in Richmond for making Singers sewing machines has been engaged since the war in repairing small arms and making equipments for the same, and his earnest endeavor to continue of the latter. This establishment is now owned principally by Northern men, who have identified themselves with the rebellion from the beginning. When Richmond was besieged, last summer, all of the most valuable machinery in the city was taken down and part removed, the rest being ready to move at short notice. Since then it has been set up and is again in full operation. At one time during the siege the Andersons, of the Tredegar Iron Works, had about four hundred tons of machinery on canal boats, ready to travel to Lynchburg, among which was a splendid lot used for rolling iron plates, and valued at two hundred thousand dollars which is again now in operation in their works.

There are woolen factories at Richmond, Lynchburg, Raleigh, Charleston, Rome, Atlanta, Mobile, Jackson, and other places in Louisiana and Texas, while cotton mills are numerous throughout the country, many having been established recently, particularly in Georgia. The machinery for new mills is partly manufactured at home, and partly obtained by running the blockade, several lots of the last having lately arrived, and is being put up in Georgia, which State takes the lead in manufacturing enterprise, as she did before the war, though every State and district not overrun by our armies is directing close attention to this branch of home production. Wool is scarce, but enough reaches the interior South from Texas and Mexico to supply the mills, and much of this made to go further by mixing it with cotton, which is a drug in the market, and can be had almost for the asking.

Tanneries have been numerously established, and particular attention is now paid to the preservation of hides, which is accomplished by some new process not requiring the use of salt, and which may be considered as one among the first original inventions of Southern genius, drawn out by the necessity of the occasion. Formerly the hides of cattle slaughtered for the use of the armies were thrown away as [illegible] to the tanneries, whence they re appear in the form of good leather.—Many flint hides find their way across the Mississippi into Texas and the Red river, and many more are coverted into leather in those regions. The skins of all animals, including those of dogs, cats, game, and vermin are preserved, and command good prices.—They are tanned and made to answer one purpose or another.

The Confederate Government monopolizes the whole supply of the best leather for saddles, cavalry and artillery harness and military accoutrements; and the overplus, if any, is manufactured into shoes for the armies. These boots and shoes of the best material, are distributed to the officers and privates are supplied with those of inferior leather.

The addition to these leading manufacturing enterprises, all productive labor not trameled by the demand for military service or engaged in agriculture, is employed in producing the many trifling articles of necessity of commerce which enter largely into ordinary trade.

YANKEE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

A BILL FOR ENROLLING AND CALLING OUT THE NATIONAL FORCES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The following is an abstract of the conscription bill as it passed the United States Senate, and House of Representatives:

Whereas there is now existing in the U. S. an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility; and whereas for these high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and whereas no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That all able bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in persuance of the laws thereof, and who have exercised the right of suffrage in any State, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose.

EXEMPTS.

The 2d Section exempts the Vice President, Judges, Heads of Executive Departments, Governors, and second, the only son of a widow or of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support; third, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt; fourth, the only brother of children not twelve years old having neither father

nor mother, and dependent upon his labor for support: fifth the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support; sixth, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the U. States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt; and no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt, provided, however, that no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

Sec. 3. Divides Yankee forces into two classes. The first comprises all persons subject to military duty between the ages of 20 and 35; and all unmarried persons subject to military duty between 35 and 45. The second class comprises all others and these are not to be called into service until the first class has been called.

Sec. 4. Divides the United States into enrollment districts. The District of Columbia is one, each territory is one or more each Congressional district is one.

Sec. 5. Provides for a provost marshall for each enrollment district, who is under the sole direction of the provost marshall general, appointed by the President.

Sec. 6. Makes it the duty of the provost marshall general to make rules and regulations for subordinates; to furnish the names of all deserters from army or land forces, including militia; to communicate all orders calling out all national forces, &c., &c.

Sec. 7. Makes it the duty of provost marshalls to arrest deserters wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander; to enquire into and report to the provost marshall general all treasonable practices; to detect, seize and confine spies, &c.

Sec. 8. Provides for a board of enrollment, with surgeon for each district.

Sec. 9. Makes it the duty of said board to divide the said district into sub districts, and to appoint an enrolling officer for each sub-district, who shall immediately proceed to enroll all persons subject to military duty, noting their ages, on the 1st day of July following, and their occupation; and shall, on or before the 1st day of April, report the same to the board of enrollment, to be consolidated and transmitted to the provost marshall general on or before the first day of May.

Sec. 10. Provides that the enrollment of each class shall be made separately, and shall only embrace those between 20 and 45, on the 1st of July.

Sec. 11. Provides that all subject to enrollment shall be liable, for two years after the first day of July succeeding enrollment, to be called into the military service, and to contin ue in service for three years or during the war.

Sec. 12. Provides that, when necessary to call out the national forces, the President shall assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district, and then the enrolling board shall draft the required number, and fifty per centum in addition. A list of persons drawn is to be made out, and printed notices served on the drafted men requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous and report for duty. The President is required to take into consideration the number of men furnished the service of the United States by volunteers from each district, and give credit for that number in calling out the forces.

Sec 13. Provides for substitutes for the drafted man, or he may pay for his discharge a sum to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not to exceed three hundred dollars. Any drafted man failing to repor, or provide a substitute, or pay the amount, shall be treated as a deserter

Sec 14. Provides for medical examination of drafted men and for their discharge upon the report of a surgeon that they are unfit.

Sec. 15. Provides against bribing the surgeon.

Sec. 16. Provides for the payment of the expenses of enrolled and drafted men to and from and maintenance at the place of rendezvous.

Sec. 17. Provides for the discharge of the drafted men furnishing a substitute, and for the pay of the substitute.

Sec. 18. Provides a bounty of fifty dollars for such volunteers now in the service who may re-enlist for one year from the termination of their present enlistment. Those who may re-enlist for two years after the expiration of their present term shall receive twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollar bounty of the act of 22d July, 1862.

Sec 19. Provides for the consolidation of the companies of reduced regiments of volunteers.

Sec. 20. Provides for reducing the number of field officers to the reduced regiments.

Sec 21. Requires only the approval of the Commanding General in the field to the execution of spies, deserters, mutineers and murderers, and repeals the sanction heretofore required of the President.

Sec. 22. Provides for reducing officers who absent themselves from their commands to the ranks by sentence of court martial.

Sec. 23. Provides against the sale, barter, exchange, pledge, or loss of the arms, clothes, &c, furnished the soldiers and divests all right, title or interest in said arms, clothes, &c, wherever found or however obtained, and requires their seizure

Sec. 24. Provides severe punishment for aiding, enticing or harboring deserters, or failing to deliver them up.

Sec. 25. Provides severe punishment against resisting the draft.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers now absent from their regiments without leave, may return, within a time specified, to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the President, shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

Secs. 27, 28 and 29. Provide for the trial of deserters, and relate to evidence before courts martial.

Sec. 30. Provides for the punishment of murder, assault and battery with intent to kill, and other crimes committed by persons in the military service, shall be punished by courts martial.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That any officer absent from duty without leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and an officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a court martial, forfeit all pay or allowances during such absence.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That the commanders of regiments and of batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time, to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates for good conduct in the line of duty.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call for the national forces by draft, in the manner provided by this act.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

Sec. 34. Provides for details for special service.

Sec. 35 Rescinds certain general orders as to enlistment from volunteer into regular regiments.

Sec. 36. Provides the rank and pay for certain subordinate officers not heretofore provided for.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.

Summary of News.

All seems to be quiet again at Savannah and Charleston.

Peace Resolutions have been defeated in the Wisconsin Legislature.

An immense Union meeting was held at Indianapolis on the 26th ult. Strong resolutions were passed in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and Lincoln was endorsed in the most unqualified terms.

A row has occurred between the federal soldiers and the negroes at Hilton Head, S. C. The negroes were driven to one end of the island.

The New Jersy Democrats held a mass meeting on the 4th instant at which resolutions were passed denouncing Executive usurpations and the conscript act. Thirty four guns were fired over the expiration of the Yankee Congress.

The Standard says the Conscripts at Camp Holmes (near Raleigh) had not been paid up to Thursday last. Many of them have had no pay for eight months.

Impressment of flour and bacon seems to be carried on to a considerable extent in Richmond, Petersburg, and other places. Confederate officers from Danville, are said to have been impressing bacon in Rockingham County, in this State, wheen there is not enough in that county to supply the people, at less than market price. The effect of this will be that the farmers will raise less grain and more tobacco. It is bad policy, and the government will find it so.

Listing Taxes.

The following persons were appointed last week, by the County Court, to list the taxes in the several districts of the county, for the year 1863, which we omitted to notice last week.

Salem.—Joshua Boner.
Winston.—Nelson Cook.
Old Town.—Calvin Hauser.
Mill Creek.—Thomas Long.
Pfafftown.—Solomon Pfaff.
Yadkin.—John Blackburn.
Little Creek.—Thomas Spach.
Waughtown.—J. M. Vawter.
Abbott's Creek.—Acquilla Pitts.
Bunker Hill.—E. B. Teague.
Kernersville.—P. Kerner.
Belews Creek.—C. B. Brooks.
Old Field Creek.—J. R. Matthews.
Middle Fork.—J. P. Crews.
Buffalo.—B. L. Bitting.
South Fork.—W. L. Swaim.
Richmond.—Thomas Johnson.

☞ We were led into an error last week, as to the appointment of Chairman of the Board of Superintendent of Common Schools. No appointment has been made, and the Board will elect the Chairman on the 3rd Monday in April next.

Relief of Soldiers' Families.—In another column will be found the Act of the late Legislature, appropriating one million of dollars for the benefit of the wives and families of indigent soldiers, that now are or may hereafter be in the service of the Confederate States. This and other appropriations were rendered necessary by the exigency of the times.

We learn that Forsyth's portion is nearly seventeen thousand dollars,—a great help in time of need.

☞ Persons indebted to this office, will confer a favor by settling up. Money will probably never be more abundant than at present.

Decision in the Case of the Adjutant General.—The Supreme Court has decided, all the Judges concurring, that the office of Adjutant General is vacant and that in Governor Vance is vested the right and power to fill the vacancy.—*Raleigh Progress.*

The Yankee Conscription—Peace.—The Federal Conscription Law, or as it has been very appropriately termed "the Yankee Revenue Bill," is published for the information of our readers. It will be perceived that it is a magnificent scheme to replenish the Federal Treasury, without the people feeling the heavy tax thus imposed, taking it for granted that most of the Yankees, not now in the army, have no stomach for the fight, and will pay over the amount of three hundred dollars most cheerfully to stay at home. We see it stated that Lincoln will probably collect into the Treasury by this operation alone, some eight hundred millions of dollars. Thus the army and the treasury will both be recruited by the operation.

The Federal Senate has also authorized Lincoln, by a vote of 24 to 18, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, at his pleasure; and the House concurred by a vote of 97 to 45.

A portion of the Southern press is of opinion that the Northern people will not submit to the conscription and the arbitrary rule of Lincoln much longer, and that a counter-revolution will be the consequence, which will hasten peace. It is to be hoped so. But, we are sorry to say, late Northern accounts indicate the reverse, and a great reaction is represented, by the Washington *Chronicle*, as having taken place North in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. On the other hand, the Legislatures of Maine and Delaware, have passed resolutions in favor of a cessation of hostilities, and the meeting of a National Convention of all the States, to devise ways and means for a settlement of the difficulties, all however based upon a reconstruction of the Union, to which the South is opposed, as she will accept nothing short of her independence.

It will be remembered we published similar resolutions of Illinois, Indiana and New Jersey, a few weeks since; but what avail these movements, viewing them in the most favorable light, when the U. S. Congress has just clothed Lincoln with the power of a military dictator, and voted him any amount of men and money to prosecute the war?—With the purse and sword combined, State rights ignored, and a general feeling of hostility at the North against the South, with some exceptions, we see no prospect of an early peace, and we might as well prepare ourselves for more suffering and privation, "the end of which no man knoweth."

Our object is not to discourage or alarm, but we do not wish to deceive. We hope we may prove to be a false prophet.

It is apparent that the South will never be satisfied with any thing less than her independence, and the North seems determined upon a reconstruction of the Union, or general ruin. These are gloomy times indeed, but as "the darkest hour is just before day," let us still hope on, put our trust in Providence, and keep our powder dry.

The Conscription in Mississippi.—In order to keep our readers well posted on important matters, we again refer to the conscription in Mississippi, from which it will be seen that the conscripts of that State are withheld for State defence, by order of the Secretary of War. It thus appears that the charge against Mississippi of not having enforced the conscription, made a few weeks since, was correct. The following is an extract from a special order from the Adjutant and Inspector General of that State, issued by direction of Gov. Pettus:

"Maj. Gen. T. C. Tupper:—You will issue orders to the several commanders of companies, battalions, and regiments to retain in their commands all men under forty years of age, who have already been detailed or volunteered in the service of the State. Special orders No. 15, issued from the headquarters of Lieutenant General Pemberton, under instructions from the Secretary of War, commands that all men under forty years of age, now serving in Mississippi State organizations, will not be interfered with by enrolling officers until the disbanding of said organizations."

Gov. Pettus, it seems, is retaining conscripts in the State forces, *by the permission of the Secretary of War.* There is no "conflict" between Mississippi and the Confederate government, but a ready acquiescence by the latter in the wishes of the former.

We have before us the Mississippian of the 22d of February, published in Jackson, from which we learn that a commandant of conscripts has been appointed for that State, and is endeavoring to perform his duty. But the Mississippian says:

"We are informed by gentlemen who ought to know, that the militia organization of the State is having the effect of preventing the enrollment of conscripts.—Instead of discharging those already in the service of the State, who were liable to be conscribed, the militia authorities have authorized the enrollment of conscripts between the ages of 18 and 40, and a large number of them have already been drafted."

The Standard says:

"Here is a candid admission that the Secretary of War has not only given orders that none of the State troops of Mississippi shall be conscribed, but the militia authorities of that State are actually enrolling and drafting large numbers of conscripts for State service. What is this but a deliberate and palpable evasion of the conscript law? The order not to conscribe the State troops already in service might have been regarded as judicious, if those troops were acting in concert with the President, as it was intended that the ten regiments of North Carolina State troops should do, if raised; and the same remarks would apply, if it were the purpose of the Governor of Mississippi to disband his State troops at an early period; but the fact that the militia authorities are protecting the conscripts, and depriving the common government of their services in other States, discloses a condition of things in that State which may well excite surprise and indignation."

What has become of the show of inforcing the conscription in that State while the "militia authorities" are engaged in prosecuting the enrollment, and claiming the conscripts for State service.

There was a time when North Carolina might have been successfully defended against the enemy, but her soil was not considered of much importance to the Confederacy, we presume Mississippi, however, is of so much importance, that the Secretary of War permits the Governor to retain conscripts in the State forces.

Congress.—In Senate, on the 9th, Mr. Maxwell submitted a preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted earnestly recommending all agriculturists of the Confederate States to direct their labor to the production of such crops as will secure a sufficiency of food for all classes and for every emergency.

The House was still engaged on the impressment and the currency bills.

IMPRESSMENT.

The Confederate Senate has passed Mr. Wigfall's amendment providing for impressments of private property by Confederate officers. The property impressed is to be valued by three disinterested persons, and if the valuation shall seem just and fair, the officer shall approve it, and the property shall at once be paid for; but if the officer does not consider the apprisement just and fair, he shall disapprove it, and the owner can appeal to the head of the department having charge of the property taken.

This amounts, in substance, to placing the whole matter in the hands of the officers. Mr. Yancey offered an amendment that no impressments of private property shall be made except in cases where the public peril is immediate and imminent, and the military necessity so urgent as to admit of no delay. Rejected, yeas 9, nays 14.—Standard.

In Senate, March 10th, the impressment bill was under consideration, when Mr. Wigfall's substitute for House bill was finally adopted by a vote of 18 to 2

The House passed the Senate joint resolution relative to the production of provisions with an amendment requesting the President to give producers the assurance that when it becomes necessary to impress provisions or forage, just compensation will be made according to fair market price.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A rumor has been in circulation to the effect that the Yankees were again advancing on Kinston. The force of the enemy is estimated at twelve thousand. It is also reported that a skirmish took place on Friday below Kinston, in the neighborhood of Core Creek, between the pickets, and that forty of our men were taken prisoners and a few killed on each side

Later intelligence states that our loss was only two men in the skirmish below Kinston on Friday. Loss of the enemy not known, several reported killed and wounded.

The Raleigh Progress says: "The enemy on Saturday, in what force it is not known, were at White Oak river on the Onslow line, below Trenton, and about 21 to 22 miles from Newbern. There are none known to be between Trenton and Kinston. The entire force at Newbern is thought to be thirteen or fourteen regiments, probably not more than 5,000 to 6,000 effective men. We hardly think that an advance with such a force is much to be dreaded."

TAXES.

The Committee on Ways and Means has reported a bill to the House of Representatives The first section declares that a tax of one per centum shall be levied and collected on the value of all real and personal property, money and credits held on the 1st of Jan'y, 1863, except such as may be employed in a licensed business or the profits of which are specially taxed.

Every profession or trade is specially taxed. Bankers $300 license and 10 per cent. on the gross amount of profits. Auctioneers $25 license and one per cent. on gross amount of sales. Distillers $100 license and ten per cent on gross amount of sales. Hotel keepers $20 license and ten per cent. on gross amount of profits. Keepers of eating houses the same. Brokers $100 license and 10 per cent. on gross amount of profits. Livery stables $25 license and one per cent. on gross profits. Cattle-brokers $25 license and one per cent. on sales. Butchers and Bakers the same. Peddlers $50 license and one per cent. on sales. Apothecaries $25 license and one per cent. on gross amount of sales. Lawyers and Doctors $25 license, each, and one per cent. on gross amount of receipts. Confectioners $25 license and one per centum on gross amount of sales. On salaries under $1,500 one per cent; and for all excess 2 per centum. Banks, Savings Institutions, Insurance Companies, Gas, Fire, Marine, Telegraph, and Manufacturing Companies, 14 per cent. on dividends and sums added to surplus Funds.—Insurance Companies, in addition, one per cent. on gross receipts of each quarter.

Property excepted from taxation:—head of a family with less than $1,000 value, of schools, colleges, &c.—Fire engines—books and family portraits and pictures—farming implements—agricultural products in hands of producer.

The final section implies that there is to be a new assessment by which this tax is to be levied. That is, while the government seizes the property of citizens at its own price and without regard to the inflation of the currency, the property for taxation to be valued in the depreciated money.

The committee has omitted one most fruitful source of revenue—that of stamps—which would yield largely, with little oppression to individuals.

Much may and no doubt will be said of this or any similar scheme of taxation. It makes no exceptions of districts overrun and devastated by the enemy, or of States in their occupancy. The bill may be voted by a majority whose constituents will have no part or lot in footing the bill.—*Richmond Whig.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY THURSDAY'S MAIL.

Charleston dates up to the 10th represent all quiet there.

All quiet in Eastern North Carolina.—The late yankee raid was a foraging party from Newbern.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, March 9.

One of the enemy's gunboats approached opposite the city on the other side of the peninsula and threw a few shells, all but one falling short. No body hurt on our side. Our batteries did not reply.—The enemy is reported as moving their forces higher up the River. Two gunboats were seen in the canal yesterday, supposed to be removing troops from opposite Warrenton. The object of their movement is not known here.

News of the Week.

FROM VICKSBURG—THE INDIANOLA NOT DESTROYED BUT TO BE RAISED.

Richmond, March 7.—The following official dispatch has been received here to-day.

Jackson, March 5.—*To Gen. S. Cooper:* Gen. Stevenson, commanding at Vicksburg, telegraphs March 4th, as follows: The *Indianola* is not destroyed. We are at work to raise her. One eleven inch gun was bursted. The others are not injured.

(Signed,) J. C PEMBERTON,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Van Dorn's Late Victory.—Chattanooga, March 6.—The following official despatch has been received of Gen. Van Dorn's late engagement.

Tullahoma, March 6—To Col. B S Ewell.—The enemy attacked Gen. Van Dorn yesterday at Thompson's Station, between Columbia and Franklin. He drove them back handsomely, and captured five regiments of infantry, numbering twenty-two hundred officers and men. Our loss not yet reported.

Braxton Bragg.

From Tennessee.—The Rebel of the 5th has the following:

Van Dorn, surnamed "The Dragon" has been at work in the front.

Parties just arrived from Middle Tennessee state that on Sunday our cavalry under his command, consisting of one division and two parks of artillery made an attack upon Franklin. The enemy were strongly posted at that place, which is eighteen miles southwestwardly from Nashville. Cannonading was heard very distinctly throughout the day by our informant, who left Shelbyville yesterday morning.—The reports which had reached the latter place were meagre and indefinite, but represented a complete victory. Our capture of prisoners is said to be three thousand, with the enemy's entire stores, munitions, etc.

From McMinnville we have a report of a skirmish between the regiment of Col. Basil Duke and the Yankees near Readyville. Our boys lost twenty in killed and wounded, and were forced to retire before superior numbers, so report says.

From Port Hudson.—Port Hudson, March 6.—Most reliable intelligence, and of the greatest importance, has been received from the front. Preparations now being made by Bank's army point unmistakably to an early advance. His force is fully 30,000. It is the opinion of our military that this point will be attacked in a few days. The utmost confidence prevails among our officers, in their ability to defeat the enemy.

The latest information from Baton Rouge confirms the report of disaffection in the abolition ranks. It is also stated that Banks is opposed to an attack, but that he has received orders from the War Department to move.

Gone.—Savannah, March 6.—It has been definitely ascertained that the enemy's ironclads have left the Ogeechee river.

Kentucky.—The Kentucky House of Commons has adopted resolutions affirming the State's loyalty to Lincolndom, but denouncing Lincolnism, declining compensated emancipation, recommending a National Convention for amending the Constitution and restoring the Union, and a Mississippi Valley Convention to consult for the preservation of the whole Government, and preventing one or more States from seizing the mouth of the Mississippi river.

The Confederate steamer Florida captured and burned on the 12th of February, the ship Jacob Bell, from China bound to New York, with sixteen thousand chests of tea on board. Her passengers and crew were landed at the island of St. Thomas. Her cargo was valued at a million and a half dollars. The Government duties on the same would have amounted to one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars The Jacob Bell belonged to the house of A. A Low & Co., of New York, the most radical Abolitionists of New York. In all the public meetings this man Low has figured conspicuously, and presided over the meeting of merchants of New York, held to devise some means of capturing our privateers.

A dispatch to the Savannah Republican, from Columbia, Tennessee, asserts that positive information has been received that Seigel's army corps, twenty thousand strong, from Virginia, recently came up the Cumberland in forty-five transports, and are now between Nashville and that point, *en route* to join Rosecranz.

LATE FROM THE NORTH—ROW BETWEEN THE NEGROES AND SOLDIERS AT HILTON HEAD.

Richmond, March 6—An extra session of the United States Senate was called by Lincoln because the interests of the United States required a bill giving Lincoln power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at pleasure. It finally passed the House by a vote of 95 to 45.

A row has occurred between the Federal soldiers and the negroes at Hilton Head. The latter were driven off to the other end of the Island. The Washington *Chronicle* says we have sad and humiliating reports of insubordination and outrages committed by regiments from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and we say with shame, Massachusetts.—Grooms were given for Gen Hunter at the close of the evening dress parade on Sunday. The Chronicle contends that there is a great reaction in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war throughout the North. Gold is reported massive. Closed at New York on the 2nd at 71 premium

Recent Exploits of Morgan's Brigade.—[illegible] March 3—A dispatch to the News, dated McMinnville, Tenn., 2d, says: Major Allston, of Gen. Morgan's Brigade, with 1500 men crossed around the Murfreesboro' and Nashville railroad, tearing up the track and running a train of soldiers over an embankment.

The Nashville Journal reports that Gens. Longstreet, Marshall and Forrest are approaching Lexington.

The Situation.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 28th says, "there are rumors from the front to the effect that Rosecrans has been massing large reinforcements, just through from Kentucky, in the counties of Sumner and Wilson. If this be true his intention is to advance, when the roads permit, not directly upon our forces at Shelbyville, but upon Tullahoma by way of Manchester and McMinville. The troops stationed at Nashville will probably make a feint upon Shelbyville, but no absolute assault is expected from that side of the enemy's line."

"The entire strength of the army of the enemy in Murfreesboro' is estimated at 50,000. Reliable reports from the Northern portion of the State, represent the reinforcements to consist of three divisions, each not less than 10,000 strong. The division of Jeff. C. Davis, with Johnson's cavalry, stationed in Williamson county are put down at 12,000. The forces at Nashville do not exceed 10,000. Thus the entire body of troops, composing the Department of Rosecrans reach nearly the figures of 100,000. Of these at least a fourth are unable for duty. Setting apart 20,000 more for garrison duty, and the available army to be brought against us will not come far wrong of 60,000, less than were engaged and in reach of the battle before Murfreesboro'.

"We are not at liberty, nor is it anybody's business but our Generals, to know the precise condition of our army; but this we do know, that it is far greater in strength, numerical and otherwise, than it was on the morning of December 31st, when it went into action."

Exploits of the Privateer Retribution.—Charleston, March 3.—Nassau advices report the arrival there of the Confederate privateer Retribution. She had taken and burned the bark Mary Wright, of Portland, and brig Erie, of Camden, Maine; captured and sent to Confederate ports the brig Elliott, of Buckport, Maine and schooner Hanover, of Massachusetts; captured and run ashore on the Bahamas, the brig Emily Fisher, taking the crew prisoners to Nassau. The Elliott was subsequently recaptured by the Yankees at St. Thomas.

The Retribution encountered an unknown whaler in the Caribbean Sea, which showed fight, killing one of the Retribution's crew, when the whaler was sunk, with all on board by the fire of the Retribution.

The crew of the Retribution are all well, and would soon finish repairs and resume her cruise.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Fredericksburg, March 3.—I have received the Washington Chronicle of the 2d inst., from which I send you the following interesting summary of United States news:

From Vicksburg.—Despatches from New York say that the telegrams received from Cairo announce that the famous "cut-off" at Vicksburg was completed on the 26th ult. It is asserted that all the gunboats had passed through, and that the transports were preparing to follow, and that after the batteries at Warrenton are reduced, the whole force will be sent against Port Hudson. It is also stated that the small gunboat fleet has reached Yazoo river by Union lake, and are "playing the mischief" in the rear of Vicksburg. It is also reported that Federal boats have reached Red river by way of Lake Providence. There are also reports that serious disasters have happened to the Union troops, and that gunboats have been captured, but these rumors, it says, are not credited.

From Indianapolis.—Dispatches from this point say that four persons, charged with resisting the military in arresting deserters, have been convicted of treason.

The minority of the Legislature of Indiana is still absent, and, unless a compromise with the majority can be effected, there will be no further legislation this session.

The Army of the Potomac.—A correspondent writing from this army denies that there is any demoralization, says the nine months men are discussing the propriety of re-enlisting, and adds that the feeling for beginning is now daily growing stronger. A forward movement is promised as soon as the roads will permit.

Another correspondent says, though not as large in numbers as in September last, the army is in better plight than ever before.

The Army of the Cumberland.—Rosecrans's army is moving towards Chattanooga. The rebels at McMinnville are believed to be a reconnoitering party attempting a feint on Rosecranz's rear. Rosecrans is represented to be moving forward cautiously, protecting and guarding his rear as he goes forward.

Order for the Seizure of all Private Arms in New York—The Citizens to be Disarmed.—Gen. Wool had "ordered a patrol force to ascertain the number and description of fire arms in the city of New York, and also the quantity of ammunition now in the stores of that city. This was charged by the New York Express to be a precautionary movement of the Lincoln Government against a popular outbreak. The Washington Chronicle does not deny this, but says "it is well known that there is a large number of disloyal people there, and the Express is one of the organs of the nefarious crew."

Gold was quoted at $1 72, with an upward tendency. State stocks had slightly advanced on former quotations.

In the yankee Senate on the 28th, Sumner reported several resolutions touching Foreign affairs, one of which says that Congress cannot hesitate to regard any proposition for foreign intervention as so far unreasonable and inadmissible, that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding of the true state of the question and of the real character of the war.

Congress has passed a bill to tax the Banks.

The yankee papers denounce the conduct of their cavalry in the affair at Edinburg as "disgraceful," they outnumbering the rebels, yet suffering themselves to be chased and captured.

Some sixty officers, including Majors, Captains, and Lieut's, are dismissed by Lincoln, for various reasons.

The N. Y. Herald advocates an adjournment which will allow the South to send Delegates to the Congress at Washington. The Chronicle opposes it.

Admiral Porter has given orders to have all President Davis's and his brother Jos Davis's cotton seized, and all [illegible] cotton [illegible]

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE LADIES.—While the ladies of the Forsyth Relief Association are quietly engaged in ministering to the wants of the soldiers, in various ways, without ostentation or display, the charitable deeds of others are heralded forth to the world with considerable display.

We have just learnt that the ladies of Salem will hereafter furnish meals and lodging to all sick, wounded, and destitute soldiers, on application to the Stage Agent.

☞ Capt. P. D. Headley has returned from the army, and is again employed in Mr. E. A. Vogler's Jewelry Store, where he will be pleased to meet the old friends and customers of the establishment, and the rest of mankind.

☞ No new case of small-pox has occurred in this place, and the old cases are convalescent.

CORN, POTATOES, &C.—We cannot too strongly impress the great importance of raising as much corn, potatoes, and vegetables generally, as possible, the coming season. Let our farmers strain every nerve to plant a large crop of corn, for it will bring a good price. The potatoe crop is a very important one, as it does not require so much labor, and is an excellent substitute for bread. Vegetables too are a great saving of both bread and meat, and being healthy withal, there should be an abundant supply.

Let us not be discouraged; but every man should go to work in good earnest, and tax his energy to the utmost to produce an abundance of the necessaries of life.

THE SOLDIER'S PRAYER.

O God! Wash me from all my sins in my SAVIOUR'S BLOOD, and I shall be whiter than snow. Fill me with the HOLY GHOST for JESUS CHRIST'S sake. AMEN.

See I John, 1: 7, also Luke 11: 13

☞ Cards with the above prayer have been printed for distribution among the soldiers, and will be given gratis, at Messrs. Boner & Crist's Store, also at the Parsonage in Bethania—Every soldier should have one. This little prayer has been the source of great comfort to some, in their hour of extreme danger. [2t

[COMMUNICATED.]

Are Mail Carriers to be Conscripts?

We are informed, and think it reliable information, that a Contractor in Eastern N. C. had a contract, carried the mail himself and was taken into service; he procured a furlough, went on to Richmond and asked the Post Master General to detail him; he told him he could not, and that he should hold him and his sureties bound to fulfil the contract; and that the President would not exempt mail carriers.

Are the people going to submit to this? It amounts to nothing more than discontinuing the mails.

We find a lot of men detailed to make salt; true this is an indispensable article, but negroes could be employed for less wages, whereas negroes are not allowed to carry mails. MARCUS.

March 12th, 1863.

THE DISTRESS AMONG THE COTTON OPERATIVES OF FRANCE.

The French correspondent of the *Spectator* gives a rather startling account of the distress among the cotton operatives of France, and the measures adopted for their relief. He says:

One may form an idea of the number of families doomed to starvation by reflecting that in the department of the Seine Inferieure alone, the cotton trade sets in motion more than the fourth part of the whole number of spindles that are worked all over France.—Day after day, night after night, the country is scoured by bands of unfortunate people, who creep along from door to door, asking for bread and shelter. Railway stations are besieged by poor half naked children, with emaciated faces, imploring the assistance of the traveler. All this misery is to be seen. How much more affecting still the unseen distress of those who had rather die than beg; and of those too, who having either to attend an aged parent or to nurse a baby, are, as it were, imprisoned in their wretched dwellings. There are, in the Seine Inferieure, 2,200,000 spindles, 14,000 looms, 32 chintz manufacturers, and 64,000 hand looms. Well, in ordinary times, the manufactures employ 50,000 working men.

Now-a days they employ scarcely 20,000.—Consequently, 30,000 are out of work. Each hand loom must occupy a man and a woman or child; in all, 128,000 hands. Since the crisis, five weavers out of six stand still for want of work; in other words, there are about 102,000 weavers in a state of starvation. Nor do those fare much better whose work is either directly or indirectly, connected with the manufactures; so that the number of persons in utter destitution around Rouen is reckoned at 260,000. As the night comes on, all the by-streets begin to swarm with famished spectres. In the surrounding country, little boys wander up and down in quest of a few potatoes. Sometimes they are obliged to go so far in order to get them that they cannot come back home but the day after. In many a "commune," withered leaves are burnt in lieu of wood or coals. No bed, no linen, are to be found there. The children sleep on a bit of rotten straw, and the parents on a plank. Subscriptions have been raised everywhere in aid of a general relief fund, and the whole amount of the sums hitherto collected is 600,000f (£24,000.)

RESIGNED.—In an address to his Brigade, informing them of his resignation, Brig. Gen. Toombs says, "Under existing circumstances, in my judgment, I could no longer hold my commission under President Davis with advantage to my country, or to you, or with honor to myself."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL D. H. HILL.

HEAD QUARTERS, GOLDSBORO' N. C.
February, 25th, 1863

The undersigned has been placed in charge of the Troops in North Carolina. In assuming command, he would address a few words of exhortation to his forces:

SOLDIERS! Your brutal and malignant enemy is putting forth efforts unexampled in the history of the world. Having failed to subjugate you, he is maddened with the thirst for vengeance, and is pushing forward his foreign mercenaries to plunder your property and lay waste your homes. But his marauding hosts have been so often beaten and baffled, that they are now discouraged and demoralized. Should you be able to check them everywhere for the next sixty days, the three hundred thousand whose time expires in May, will not re-enlist, and the war will end before July. Should the scoundrels however gain a single substantial success at any one point, the war will be prolonged during the entire administration of Lincoln. It becomes a solemn duty then, to labor and fight during the next two months, as we have never done before. We must make the war unpopular with the mercenary vandals of the North, by harrassing and annoying them. We must cut down to six feet by two, the dimensions of the farms which these plunderers propose to appropriate. You will have to endure more hardships, and to fight more desperate battles, than you would have done, were your ranks properly filled. Our cities, towns and villages, are full of young and able-bodied skulkers, wearing the semblance of men, who have dodged from the battle-field under the provisions of the exemption bill. The scorn of the fair sex, and the contempt of all honorable men, have not been able to drive these cowardly miscreants into the ranks. So long as they can fatten upon the miseries of the country, and shelter their worthless carcasses from Yankee bullets, they are insensible to shame. But a day of retribution awaits these abortions of humanity. Their own descendants will execrate their memory, when the finger of scorn is pointed, and the taunt is uttered, *"he is the son, or grand-son, or great grand son, of an exempt and extortioner."*

Do your full duty, Soldiers, and leave these poltroons and villains to the execration of posterity. All commanding officers are hereby enjoined to furnish the names of officers and men, who distinguish themselves in pitched battles and skirmishes. Those, so distinguishing themselves, will be recommended for promotion, and their names published in the principal papers of their respective States.

The Infantry have to bear the brunt of every battle, and to endure special hardships in every campaign. The post of danger and of suffering is the post of honor. If our liberty be ever won, it will be due mainly to the indomitable pluck and sturdy endurance of our heroic Infantry.

The Confederate Artillery has behaved most nobly, and the wonder is, that with inferior guns and ammunition, it has been able to cope successfully with the splendid armament of the enemy. It has been a mistake, however, to contend with the Yankee Artillery. Reserve your fire, as at Fredericksburg, for the masses of Infantry, and do not withdraw your guns just when they are becoming effective. It is glorious to lose guns by fighting them to the last. It is disgraceful to save them by retiring early from the fight.

The Cavalry constitute the eyes and ears of the army. The safety of the entire command depends upon their vigilance, and the faithfulness of their reports. The officers and men, who permit themselves to be surprised, deserve to die, and the Commanding General will spare no efforts to secure them their deserts. Almost equally criminal are the scouts, who through fright, bring in wild and sensational reports. They will be court-martialed for cowardice.

Many opportunities will be afforded to the Cavalry to harass the enemy, cut off his supplies, drive in his pickets, &c. Those, who have never been in battle, will thus be enabled to enjoy the novel sensation of listening to the sound of hostile shot and shell, and those who have listened a great way off, will be allowed to come some miles nearer, and compare the sensation caused by the distant cannonade with that produced by the rattle of musketry.

D. H. HILL,
Major General.

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER

A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard, writing from near Fredericksburg, Feb'y 25th, thus relates the execution of the sentence of death upon William A. Tomlin, private, company B, 38th N. C. regiment, which was done yesterday the 23d. The convict had been an enlisted soldier nearly twelve months, but had never done duty, being under guard as a deserter. He was one of those abandoned characters who could evade the vigilance of the civil officers, after the perpetration of a heinous crime, by a change of locality, a feigned name, a new avocation or some other fraud. According to his own narrative, he was aged 23 years, and roamed over North and South Carolina as preacher, colporteur, doctor, pill seller, &c., under 12 different names, (too tedious to mention,) his true name being N. A. H. Claunch, was born and partly raised at Jamestown, Guilford County, N. C., had married three wives, all of whom are now living, had murdered two men, one of whom was his brother. Much of such matter was developed on the trial, all of which tended to make the culprit a fit example to expiate the crime of which he was found guilty, and which the good soldiers interest and justice to our country so much demanded.

"Being found guilty of desertion and of inducing others to do so, by a court martial, sentence of death being passed and confirmed, the day was appointed for the execution in the presence of the brigade. Early Monday morning, the brigade, under the command of our excellent Col. W. J. Hoke, was formed, making three sides of a parallelogram. The prisoner, seemingly a willing victim, was marched up to a stake in the middle of the fourth side, and being secured, the guard formed 15 steps inside the parallelogram, the prisoner's back being towards them, the commanding officer stepped back to the guard and commanded, ready! aim! fire! when the prisoner fell a lifeless corpse, pierced by ten minnie balls, two of which went through his head. Considering the snow was about a foot deep, and the weather was extremely cold, it was a gloomy and sad spectacle. I conjecture the example will have a happy effect on our troops."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Meredith of the Richmond Circuit Court has decided in the *habeas corpus* case, that every citizen of Maryland and every foreigner who had once enlisted in our army no matter for how short a time had acquired domicil, and therefore liable to conscription, if between the ages of 18 and 45.

THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS AT NEW ORLEANS—HOW MESSAGES ARE COMMUNICATED—NOVEL WAY OF CONCEALING DISPATCHES—CURIOUS SIGNS, &c.

Though the Signal Corps is a regular and important arm of the military service, few persons know of its uses and objects.—The following from the New Orleans correspondence in a Northern paper, of the Signal Corps in that department, will give some interesting information on a subject of which very little is known outside its own members:

The Signal Corps Department connected with this division of the army in Louisiana is a well regulated, well instructed and most efficient arm of the service. The system of signalising now in use in the service originated with Major Myer, an officer of the regular army, and is probably the most complete and thorough code of the kind and for the purpose intended now extant in any country. By this method of signalising, messages can be read through the telescope at the distance of twenty to twenty-five miles. Dispatches can be sent in the sole of the carrier's boot, in the hair of his head, or in the stitches of his coat or breeches, and that too without the scrape of pen or slip of paper; indeed the carrier himself is as ignorant of the code, and of the interpretation of the message he carries, as the rebels would be into whose hands he might chance to fall, or whose prisoner he might become. Not a single line, or sentence, or word, could he or they or both united ever make out. None can read or decipher the messages or understand the signals but those familiar with the "code," and none but the most reliable of commissioned officers, (and these even are sworn under penalty of death should they divulge the secret, either to friend or enemy,) are ever taught it. Another safeguard thrown around the system is that it is all unwritten. The instruction is oral, without books or written teaching. The knowledge of the art cannot be gabbled or pilfered, and thus rendered subservient to the armies of the enemy.

On the battle field flags are generally used in transferring messages from point to point and from station to station throughout the whole lines, and these little tell-tales of discomfort to the enemy are looked upon by the generals with feelings of intense bitterness,—hence the extraordinary efforts of his sharpshooters to pick off the signal officer from his eyrie, or keen lookout.

At the battle of Napoleonville several officers of the signal party had their horses shot under them, and during the engagement several others were wounded. In dense fogs or storms, when flags are not available, messages can be sent by sound of cannon, muskets, drums, or other noises, intelligent to the signal officer, and as readily distinguished as other signs of the code; and besides those above described, there may be other methods of transmitting messages and conveying intelligence of an enemy's movements not here enumerated.

In the Department of the Gulf there are permanent stations for signalizing—at New Orleans, Algiers, Camp Parapet, and the United States barracks, six miles below the city, on the left bank of the Mississippi, a short distance from the old battle ground of Gen Jackson, and where the English General Packenham was killed in the war of 1812.

The face of the country in this part of the State is so very flat that signal stations have to be erected upon the roofs of houses and the tops of large trees. The "lookout" at Camp Parapet, nearly opposite the window from which I write, is fifty feet from the ground, and is built in the top of a giant oak, near to the levee, or river's bank, and connects directly with a station upon the top of the Custom House at New Orleans, where General Butler has his headquarters, and from which at any moment he can send or receive dispatches as the circumstances may require. This lookout consists of two stagings, the one from six to seven feet above the other. Upon the lower stage is placed a telescope, so adjusted as to take the exact line of the Custom House, and remains there a permanent fixture. There is also upon this first stage a firm seat for the signal officer, and from which he issues his orders and sends or receives his dispatches. Upon the upper stage the flag or light, or whatever signal may be used, is placed under the care of some experienced operator who knows the sign and motions of the torch or the flag which he handles in obedience to the signal officer upon the stage below, but who does not know a single word of the message or the information which his motions and waves and other gestures tell out to the station at headquarters. The watchmen at the stations are relieved at intervals of from two to four hours, and the penalty for neglect of duty or sleeping on the post is as severe as in any other part of the service.

NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

We like exceedingly the looks of things in Northwestern Virginia. The people there are "following the fashion" of the Northwestern States, and are boldly moving against Lincoln and his despotism. Pierpont's bogus government is getting into bad odor, and is openly and severely denounced by leading and influential men, who have heretofore not co-operated with the South. An election was to have been held, on the 12th inst., for delegates to a Convention of the people of the new State; and a number of anti-new State candidates for the Convention, of influence and power with the people, were announced, and were boldly harangueing the sovereigns at different points.—In Wheeling, a few days before the election, as we see by a late number of the Black Republican Intelligencer, of that city, which has been kindly furnished us by an intelligent lady friend, a large meeting was held at the Court House which was addressed by Mr. Richardson, a candidate on the anti-new State platform and by the Honorable Sherrard Clemens, who took the same position. The meeting was not only a large one, but it was enthusiastic, and the utterances of the speakers were warmly applauded. The Black Republican paper, which gives us this most gratifying intelligence, tries to break the force of these popular demonstrations; but it is evidently "no go." Referring to Mr. Richardson's speech it says: "He spoke of the unauthorized suspension of the habeas corpus—the worthlessness of green-backs, and the black tide of tyranny that was sweeping over the country. All this was very ingeniously interspersed with frequent allusions to Abolition, which were received by the audience with demonstrations of great joy. He concluded by urging upon the people the great importance of their at once asserting their manhood, &c." Good for Mr. Richardson! The right sort of talk in the right place—right under the eaves of the capitol of the pretended, bogus, counterfeit new State!

Speaking of Mr. Clemen's effort, this same Black Republican editor says: "He was greeted with applause. He hurled forth such a vindictive tirade of abuse against the restored Government and the proposed new State as we have never heard equalled. He said he had had a padlock on his mouth, and manacles on his wrists and shackles on his legs, and he tore them off and stood up like a defiant free man. He gave a detailed account of the manner in which the usurped Gov't and the new State movement were inaugurated and the temptations which he had encountered in his efforts to keep his hands clear of the business. He pitched into Gov. Pierpont, Auditor Crane, Senator Wiley, Gen. Wheat, A. B. Caldwell and all their principles and practices."

Mr. Clemens said that although he had been under a cloud, somewhat, for a long period, he had always been unalterably opposed to the division of Virginia."—*Rockingham (Va.) Reg.*

An Act for the Relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the sum of one million dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the use and benefit of the wives and families of indigent soldiers, who now are, or may hereafter be in the service of the State or Confederate States, and all of the wives and families of all indigent soldiers who have been or may hereafter be killed or die in the army or service of the country.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That at the earliest practicable time, it shall be the duty of the Chairman of each Court to notify the Justices of this County to meet in the Court-house, for the purpose of electing some person to be styled a County Commissioner, a majority of the Magistrates being present.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the sum of one million dollars, as aforesaid, be equally divided amongst the several counties of the State, according to the white population, to be ascertained by the census of 1860.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That as soon as the Commissioner aforesaid shall be elected and enter into bond with approved security by the Court, it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of the State to pay to said Commissioner the amount due his County, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that the Treasurer shall be allowed for the same in the settlement of his accounts.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That at the Court and at the time of the appointment of the County Commissioner, it shall be the duty of the Court to direct and establish such rules and regulations in the division and distribution of the money appropriated to the use and benefit of wives and families of indigent soldiers, as to afford the greatest relief and comfort to them, whether the same shall be paid them, in whole or in part, in cash or provision, with power to purchase or receive produce or provisions of any kind from the State, in lieu of money, or such amount as the Court shall, from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That all Counties that are or may be in possession of the enemy shall receive the amount that they may be entitled to under the provisions of this act, in North Carolina Treasury notes, and that the said Counties shall receive the money direct from the Treasurer of the State, without being subjected to the provisions of this bill in regard to the action of the Justices; the said amount of money to be paid to the County Trustee of said counties, and to be by them distributed according to the provisions of this bill, the said Trustees giving bond to the State in double the amount received by them to be distributed.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 10th day of February, A. D., 1863.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE SOLDIERS.

Notwithstanding the earnest and effective efforts made by the last Legislature to provide for the families of our soldiers, that body is maligned and held up by the Destructive presses as an enemy to the soldiers. Some of these presses have even called upon our troops to return home and break up the Legislature by force! This is only one feature in the systematic work of slander and falsehood by which the Destructive leaders are seeking to prejudice the army against the Conservatives. A writer in the Salisbury Watchman, over the signature of P., alludes as follows to several acts passed by the Legislature for the benefit of those brave men and their families who are staking their all in the cause of the South:

"I now call the particular attention of the soldier to some of the acts of the Legislature, and ask him, and the country, if a Legislature, that could pass such acts could either be untrue to him, or the cause for which he is fighting. A bounty of *fifty dollars* was given to the conscripts, between thirty-five and forty-five, when they shall be called for, in like manner as was given to those between eighteen and thirty-five years of age. An act also was passed appropriating *three hundred thousand dollars*, to be disposed of by the Surgeon General of the State, in medicines, medical attention, nurses and other comforts for the sick and wounded soldier, from North Carolina, wherever he is to be found in need, whether on the field of battle, languishing by the way side, or in the Hospital. The Legislature does not pass by on the other side, but comes up, as the good Samaritan, where it might plead that it was the duty of the Confederate government to do these things. Does that look like the Conservatives in the Legislature were enemies of the soldier? Is it for this that the army is called upon to disband the hated Assembly?

Again, *five hundred thousand dollars* were appropriated to purchase corn, to be sold at cost to county commissioners, for the benefit of the indigent families of those who are fighting for our independence. Should the soldier return from the tented field to strike the Legislature, the blow would fall on those who have most wickedly deceived him, for the basest purposes.

Nor is this all, *one million of dollars* was voted for distribution among the several counties of the State, according to the white population of each, for the exclusive use of the families of such soldiers as may be in need. Will not the soldier grasp his musket with renewed energy, and will not the blood rush warm and more vigorously through his frame, as he treads his lonely guard place at the dead of night, through the snow and the storm, when he remembers that the good people of the good old North State, through their servants, the Legislature, have provided, that not only he himself shall be cared for, should he fall by the way-side or in battle, but that those dearer than life, at home, are also cared for? Yes, the wife and child at home will bless such deeds; and when the truth is known the soldier, too, will ride up and bless those who are thus mindful of him, his home, and his dear."

DIED:

In this place, at the residence of Mr. Solomon Mickey, Mr. JOHN SEACH.

Departed this life at his residence in Salem, on the 23d of February last, Mr. C. F. LASH, in the 64th year of his age. He suffered much, but was resigned and died in full hope of happiness hereafter. With the dust which now covers his tomb, lie mingled the tears of relatives, servants and friends.

Farewell dear friend, a long farewell
For we shall meet no more,
Till we are raised with thee to dwell,
On Zion's happier shore.

☞ Richmond and Petersburg papers please copy.

In the vicinity of Waughtown, of erysipelas, on the 9th inst., Mrs. HANNAH R., wife of J. T. Rights, and eldest daughter of H. D. and N. Swaim, in the 25th year of her age. Her sufferings were great, but she bore them with christian resignation and fortitude, consoling her weeping relatives and friends, that she was happy, and was going home to heaven. She was possessed of many amiable and excellent qualities which will long be remembered. [COM.]

New Advertisements

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

BELIEVING that the course adopted in Guilford County, calling the Assessors to meet at the Court-House previous to entering upon their duties, in order to interchange views, and come to an understanding, that there might be uniformity, is a very proper plan, we would ask all the Assessors of this County to meet at the Court House in Winston, on Saturday the 21st instant.

A NUMBBR OF ASSESSORS
OF FORSYTH COUNTY.

March 12, 1363.

WANTED

FLOUR and BACON,
For County use, to be distributed among Soldier's families.

E. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Sustenance.

Salem, March 13, 1863. 45-tf

List Your Taxes.

FOR the convenience of all parties, I will attend at the Commissioner's Hall, on Saturday the 21st, and Saturday the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take the list of taxables for the year 1863, within the limits of the incorporation.

Subject to taxation are all Polls, Real Estate, Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, Hogs and Dogs.

All persons failing to list by the first of April next render themselves liable to double tax.

By order of the Commisrioners,
J. G. SEIDES, Mayor.

March 11, 1863. 45-2t

WANTED
20 YOUNG AND ABLE-BODIED MEN.

AS Col. August has given me permission to enlist 20 of the men recently enrolled in this County, I will remain here for several days, so that those who wish to avoid the Camp of Instruction, at Raleigh, may do so by giving me their names at Chaffin's Hotel, Salem. H. C. WHEELER,
Com. Co. G, 2nd N. C. Battalion.

Executive Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 2, 1863

IT is hereby requested that persons who may be appointed by the several County Courts, to receive the money appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of provisions for the families of soldiers, will report their names to the Executive office, as soon as practicable. Those counties who have not appointed agents, will please do so at once.

March 13, 1863. 45-2t.

Executive Department, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GEN'LS OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, March 3d, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 1.

ALL MILITIA OFFICERS OF THIS STATE are hereby required to prevent any distillation of spirituous liquors from any grain whatever within the bounds of their commands, and if persons are found distilling in violation of the law, they are to seize the utensils, arrest the parties offending, and carry them to a magistrate to be bound over.

It is further made their duty to search for any such stills wherever they have reasonable grounds for suspecting such distillation, or where information is given them of it.

For the purpose of carrying into effect this order, any officer is hereby authorized to use all the Militia force subject to his order.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

March 6, 1863. 3t

Executive Department N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia,)
RALEIGH, March 9, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 2.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, CURRENT SERIES, is hereby revoked.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

March 10-3t.

COTTON YARNS

For destitute Families of Soldiers
IN SERVICE FROM
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Owners of Factories willing to sell Yarn at reduced prices to soldiers' families, have been so often imposed upon, by persons pretending to purchase it for a soldier's family when it was not the case and afterwards speculated upon it, that, they nearly abandoned their efforts.

I have however now entered into an arrangement with Messrs. F. & H. Fries, which I hope and trust will overcome this objection and be of benefit to many a needy soldier's family.

I will furnish printed blank checks to each of my District Agents of the "*Board of Sustenance,*" who is consequently acquainted with every soldier's family in his District. Upon application of the soldier's wife or widow, the Agent, if satisfied that it is needed for family consumption, and not for trade, or to be manufactured for trade, will give her such a check upon me, and I will furnish her the Yarn at $3.50 per bunch, which will be a saving of several dollars a bunch from present rates. Persons coming for cotton will prepare the correct change.

E. A. VOGLER,
Pres't Board of Sustenance,
Forsyth County.

Salem, N. C., March 7, 1863.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of SHEEP, and LAMBS, suitable for Plows, Hose, &c. Call soon, or it will all be gone.

WM. F. SWAIM

Salem, 18, 1863. 43-3t-pd

WANTED to PURCHASE at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil,

Large Snipe, Canary Combs, Horse and Medicine, Sponges, &c., &c.

may be had at SHULTZ'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 41-4w-pd

FURS! FURS!!

Bring on your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted at from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 40-3m

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.

Feb. 18, 1-63. 42-3m.pd.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF
BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.
containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan. 1863.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. } In Equity. Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H. Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Feb. 13, 1863. 41:tf. fee $5.

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.,
SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT!

MY HOUSE AND LOT in Salem. The improvements on the premises consist of a two-story Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, and a Well of good Water. Apply to J. E. MICKEY or to the subscriber, F. MICKEY.

Jan 23, 1863. 38:tf

TERMS OF THE
DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month	$1 00
" 3 Months	2 00
" 6 Months	3 00
" 12 Months	5 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor,
Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

Unexampled Success!

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Best Southern writers contribute to it

POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY
Miss S. A. RUMPH,
of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.

Among the distinguished poets which grace the Fireside, are
Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.

A series of HISTORICAL ARTICLES, entitled the "GREAT BATTLES OF ANTIQUITY," BY
ARCHIBALD ARRIE McKENZIE,
of Robeson County, N. C., is also now appearing in the Fireside, the only purely Literary Journal in the South.

TERMS.—$3 a year in advance; or to clubs of Ten, $2 00. Address
JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

For the Press.

RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D D, who is Chaplain of the hospital at Wilson, N. C., writing to me on the 14th inst., says:

"There is a great want of reading matter among the sick and wounded here. I find not only a readiness but an eagerness to read on the part of nine-tenths of the patients. The few tracts I have brought with me have been devoured, and have created such an appetite for more, that I am very anxious, if possible to gratify it. I want Testaments, Tracts, and Hymns for the Camp. If the Tract Agencies can make a donation of such things, and you will send a bundle to me, I promise to make the best use of them I know how."

Such statements and appeals are coming to us daily, in increased numbers, and especially since having so many more of our soldiers in N. C.

HOW THESE CALLS ARE SUPPLIED.

On the day the above appeal reached us, we received from a lady at Greensboro', N. C., $40, which enabled us to send to Doctor Lacy and to three other points equally in want, each 15,000 pages. In a few days these four places will need new supplies, for the appetite increases as it is fed with proper food. They, and scores of other calls from the army in the different States, must be met, and we can do this only as friends enable us by their contributions.

Thousands of our sons and brothers in the camps and hospitals are being daily restrained from sin and directed to Christ by the blessing of God upon these Gospel messages, and these are about the only sermons hundreds of them have, for many of the regiments have no Chaplain.

Will we not, then, anxiously and regularly give them these Gospel truths to read whenever they can and choose?

COLLECTING AGENTS.

Revs. O. J. Brent and Isham H. Hill are collecting funds in N. C., to aid us in meeting these demands. They and the noble cause they represent are most heartily commended to every christian and patriot.

Since June 1st, 1861, the General Tract Agency of this city has printed and sent out 24,000,000 pages, approved by the Pastors of this city. If funds are afforded us we can send out 200,000 pages a day. Each dollar pays for about 1,500 pages. We do hope many will speedily give $20, $50, $100, or more or less, as there is ability. Let us determine, under God's blessing, to keep the Bread of Life before our noble, suffering, dying soldiers.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1863.

By the Governor of North Carolina.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear that the terms of the Proclamation issued by me on the 26th ultimo, for the benefit of those members of our army who are absent from their colors without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have desired to avail themselves of its merciful provisions in time for them to do so.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this second Proclamation, extending the time limited in the former to the 5th day of March next. All such persons as above referred to, who shall have reported to their several camps by that day, will suffer no punishment for their past delinquences. To those who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised except the severest penalties of the military law.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, I, ZEBULON B VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in Chief have signed those presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th day of February, A. D, 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By order of the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
Feb. 13, 1863. 3w.

Headquarters, Department N. C.,
'GOLDSBORO' N. C. Feb. 12th, 1863.
General Orders, No. 8.

I. Paragraph II, General Orders No 5, current series in relation to the amnesty to deserters, is amended to read as follows: A full pardon, except as to a forfeiture of pay for the period of un authorized absence is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 5th of March next.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH:
GRAHAM DAVES, Maj. & A. A. Gen.

Office Department, Q. M.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 12th, 1863

EACH newspaper in North Carolina, and in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina will publish above general order No 8. once a week, for three weeks and send bill with copy of advertisement to this office.

Respectfully, J. H. MORRY,
Maj. and Dep. Q. M.

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel,
20 lbs. Gum Opium,
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine,
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARISH & WADDILL,
dec. 5,::31::?m] Main Street, Danville, Va.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1863.

A. Alspaugh,	Miss Louise D. Lineback,
W. R. S. Burbank,	Miss Jane Long,
Miss Mary Burk,	John Marshall,
R. D. Boner,	John W. Newman,
Geo. Barrow,	Mrs Sue Pate,
Saran Bolarde,	Mary Rich,
Geo. W. Barron,	Mrs. Mary Reich,
Mrs. Priscillia Carmichael,	I. S. Starr,
John A. Campbell,	Miss. Battie Tucker,
Mrs. Nancy Fisher,	" Minnie Townes,
Miss Delile Fulps,	" Jane Williams,
R. W. Hines,	James Wray,
Mrs L. R. Ingram,	Yarborough & Kersey.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., February 15th, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail. (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walketown and White Road.) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops.
THOS. T. BEST.
Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T, BEST, ESQ.,
Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department.
C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING, DAMAR, JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country.
the Salem DrugStore.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

NOTICE.

LOST about four weeks since, in the town of Winston, a white POINTER DOG, with some small red spots on his body. Any person who will leave said dog at Chaffin's Hotel, in Salem, will receive a liberal reward.

*** Winston Sentinel copy three times and send account to this office. 40:3t:pd

FOR SALE.

A MEDIUM sized MULE. Also a good HORSE. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37::4t

FOR SALE,

A LOT of STEEL and IRON, suitable for Plows, Hoes, &c. Call soon, or it will all be gone.
WM. F. SWAIM
Salem, 18, 1863. 42-4t-pd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No.	Title	Pages
No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sabtinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4½ "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 8 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

Peace or No Peace!

ALL members of Company I, 33rd Reg't N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty; or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.

By order of C. M. AVERY,
Com'ding 33rd Regiment, N. C. T.
Jan. 20th, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST. COMMITTEEMEN.
1. N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2 J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3 Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4 Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5 Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6 Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7 John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8 Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9 C B Ogbur S F Dean, J R Jones.
10 John F Clayten, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11 Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12 A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13 Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14 John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15 A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16 A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17 J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18 Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton.
19 J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20 J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21 Jesse Mock, A I Spach, W W Thornton.
22 George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23 R Gray, H A Halder, A J Stafford.
24 Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25 Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26 Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27 J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28 John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29 John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30 Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Kerner, E W Griffith.
31 C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32 William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33 Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34 Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35 John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36 Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37 T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38 A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39 Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40 Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41 Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42 E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43 Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44 W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45 Wm R Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46 R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47 T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48 James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49 Wm A Bollijack, B A Carmichæl, G A Banner.
50 John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51 Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52 Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6029
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,367	97	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	148	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	276	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8186
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	197	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	134	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,287	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	2246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 7, 1862. 50-3t

[illegible] All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSA.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.

ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,

NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager

TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.

TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 15
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas.	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratifion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous,
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, [illegible]

E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 28th, 1862. 52-3m-pd